

## ALL CAN'T HAVE 'EM

Plenty of Money Needed to Run a Yacht.

## WHAT THE NOURMAHAL COSTS

The Wasp is Worth \$12,000—James M. Waterbury's Rather Expensive Summer's Outing.

This week the Astor case, in which it is possible that the disinherited child, Mrs. Coleman Drayton, will make a contest for her share of the great William Astor estate, will be adjudicated.

In a little courtroom on the second floor of the building just back of New York's city hall, Surrogate Ransom dispenses justice. It is civil war there year in and year out. It is brother against brother, mother against daughter, kin against kin. There all ties are sundered in the contest over great estates, all friendships, all loving companionships become a break and barren memory, and it is death which has dealt too justly or unjustly against one or the other of living kindred.

Surrogate Ransom was listening to the testimony in a strange case while I was in his courtroom. The estate involved was not five thousand dollars and yet the two disinherited children were clamoring for a share against mother and favorite child.

"Romances without end," said Capt. McIntyre, the surrogate's clerk. "Stowed away in our musty document rooms are the wills of all New York's testate dead, and some day the romance who will found a great tale on fact will dig up the testimony of a noted case and will tell a stranger story than was ever conceived by human imagination."

Some time ago it was the Fayerweather case, in which a great estate was given over almost entirely to philanthropic ends.

Far back the Hammersleys were contesting for what is now the property of the duchess of Marlborough.

Still farther back it was the Frank Leslie will case, in which two sons were disinherited.

The clerk was looking over the musty records, and each great case evoked an interesting utterance as to its general nature.

"Richard Newcomb! Ah, yes. That is a late one. He disinherited his daughter, Alfred Bodlow! He disinherited his wife and daughter and made the estate over to a stranger, Rosa V. Burns! She was a niece of Victoria Woodhull. Disinherited her husband and left the estate to an old spinster, Isaac Bates! He disinherited his wife and children."

And so he went on from noted case to case, and when I had tabbed off a hundred volumes I went down into the old document room and began my search for the romances of real life. Many a volume of wills stored away in the lower vaults. Those are the earlier records. But the testimony in the cases of the past fifty years is bundled up in volumes, some so thick with dust that the number of the tome could not be deciphered. But within were a mass of interesting facts. I turned back to one of the 1850 volumes and combed over the will of Frank Leslie. He had given his entire estate, then badly tangled up and involved, to his wife, disinheriting his two sons, Alfred and Frank. They contested the will, claiming undue influence. Then came the strange story of Henry Carter's life—that was the name of Frank Leslie—of his first marriage and of his second wedding. The story of the life of Mrs. Squires, now Mrs. Frank Leslie Wilde, was told. Here a slur and there a bit of praise.

The thrilling deathbed scenes were detailed by sons and wife. Alfred's story was a bit of vivid romance. He had gained access to his father's house a day or two before the death and told how the then speechless man had taken the son's hand, kissed it over and over again.

Then came the cold statements of the Leslie attorney who had drawn up the will. The sons, he testified, had, according to Mr. Leslie's statements, wrangled the father and the disinherited son was the consequence. They had made his life a misery and he was clear-minded when he dictated the will then in probate.

In that testimony also came a justification for the wife. The world had wronged her and none but he knew of the noble character of her many sacrifices. All this Mr. Leslie had mentioned to his lawyer. Of course the contest was lost and the wife inherited the estate, now worth many millions.

The case of Rosa V. Burns was full of interesting detail. She was the niece of Victoria Woodhull and Temple C. Clifton and had inherited quite an estate from her father, who died in Toledo, Kan. Her husband had left her some years before her death and she had passed after that as the daughter of an old Spaniard named Fernando de Francisco Martin. With him she passed all her time, and in her will she left "all the estate I may be possessed of to my friend and benefactor, Fernando de Francisco Martin." The husband and relatives contested in vain and the Spaniard got the estate. But the testimony was not of a nature to redound to the credit of either the legator or the legatee.

There are volumes in this old room which must be handled tenderly. One of these contains the will of the last of three famous millionaire old maids, that of Sarah Burr. She left \$4,000,000, all to charity, ignoring a host of relatives who scrambled for the money. This disposition had all been arranged years before. Each sister made the other her heir and the last was to give the accumulated estate over to the world. So

it was done, and the contest over the noble purposes has long since ended.

The will of the great New York lawyer, Richard Newcomb, who disinherited his daughter because she eloped with a theatrical manager named Lederer, finds something of a parallel in the testament of Jerome B. Fellows, whose daughter sued in vain for a share in the large estate.

The will of J. D. Ingersoll, who disinherited his nearest of kin and gave his entire estate to utter strangers, was successfully contested on the ground of undue influence.

The brothers of Daniel R. Lyddy made a vain attempt to secure possession of the estate, which was bequeathed to the wife, Miss Connelly, whose smuggling experiences are still fresh in the public mind.

But the disinheriting of both wife and children is by no means infrequent. Isaac Halsey, the millionaire, disposed both wife and son and their contest was absolutely in vain.

In the Astor family the practical disinheriting of Henry Astor marks a precedent for the last will of William Astor. Nor was this act of inheritance single in its enforcement. It was a specific part of the will of the second John Jacob and of the late William Astor as well.

Another instance of disinheriting was that of Malcolm Ford, the noted athlete. The millions of the father were left entirely to two crippled sons, nor had the stronger brother ever by word or act endeavored to thwart the father's last wishes.

But there is a shade of injustice in these laws of inheritance which I found have not been materially changed for half a century. There was an old Roman law which permitted a court to throw out a will entirely if it was apparently unjust to heirs. On this the French law of inheritance is based. But the English and American are very much alike, and if the testator dies clear headed any disposition of his estate he may decree is construed to the letter.

Perhaps the most famous of New York's probate lawyers is ex-Surrogate Rollins, and to him I went for information as to necessary changes in the laws governing wills and inheritances.

"We really have a very sensible law in this state," said he, "though it might be wise to limit the testamentary power so as to make it impossible for a testator to cut off his wife and children. As it is now the wife is not well protected. Her one-third life interest is of no particular value. In fact, there is no inhibition against giving away the entire estate to strangers."

"Grounds for contest? They are very few. One is the charge of undue influence, the other is incapacity, and the third is insufficient execution. By this latter I mean failure to follow the law's directions in the construction of a last will. We have no 'inofficious' wills, such as are provided for in the code now in operation in France. That contains at least the principle of the old Lex Romana, which provided for the annulment of wills that are unnatural and patently unjust. The English law is like ours; rather ours is framed on it."

"For fifty years there has been no change in the essential features of the law of wills or the law of inheritances. There are three statutes, you know, that of wills, that of descent and that of distribution. That of descent relates exclusively to realty and that of distribution to personal property. They do not differ materially."

I asked Mr. Rollins if it was possible for a testator to provide in any way for keeping an estate practically intact as it was bequeathed was being done with the estate which has descended through from the original John Jacob Astor to William Waldorf Astor.

"No! There is no way of doing this. It cannot be done by the interposition of a trust proviso or otherwise. A testator has absolutely no power to control the disposition of his estate, or any part of it, beyond the last survivor of two specified persons in existence at the time of his own death."

DAVID WACHSBER.

## NEEDLE-AND-THREAD TREE.

It Would Delight the Heart of a Seaman.

That there are more wonders on the earth, in the sea "beneath the earth," and in the sky above it than ever Horatio imagined is a well-known fact which that worthy's most ardent admirers will not attempt to deny. Take for instance the famous needle-and-thread tree. Imagine such a luxury and the delights of going out to your tree and plucking a needle threaded all ready for use! Odd as it may seem to us there is, on the Mexican plains, just such a forest growth. The "tree" may not exactly be a tree in the true sense of the word, partaking as it does more of the nature and characteristics of a gigantic species of asparagus. It has large, thick, fleshy leaves, such as would remind one of the cactus, especially of the one popularly known as "prickly pear." The needles of the needle-and-thread tree are set along the edges of these thick, fleshy leaves. In order to obtain one fully equipped for sewing, it is only necessary to push the "needle" gently backward into the fleshy sheath (this is to loosen it from the tough outside covering of the leaf), and then pull it gently from the socket. If this operation be properly carried out, one hundred or more fine fibers adhere to the thorn like so many spider webs. By twisting the "needle" during the drawing operation the thread can be made of any length desired. The action of the air on the fibers toughens them amazingly, a thread from it not larger than common No. 40 being capable of sustaining a weight of five pounds, about three times the tensile strength of common "six cord" spool cotton—Philadelphia Press.

Mamma—Don't you know that your father is the mainstay of the family? Freddy—Golly, ain't he, though, and the spanker, too—Jury.

## KIN IS AGAINST KIN

Family War Is Quite Common With the Astors

## AND FEUDS ARE THE RULE

Glimpses Into Musty Tomes of New York Wills—The Celebrated Leslie Case.

When James M. Waterbury chartered the Nourmahal, the Astor yacht, he agreed to return the vessel in the condition in which it was received. But the Nourmahal has been in collision with the steamer Maine and the little bill for repairs will be close to \$3,000. Add to this the \$3,000 monthly rental, the \$2,000 monthly expense bill, and Mr. Waterbury's summer outing will come high, exceedingly high.

But the man who willingly spent \$10,000 on an amateur circus won't mind it in the least. He will entertain his friends as lavishly as ever, and if inclined charter the yacht for another season.

No summer sport is relished so much as that which an outing on the water affords. Pass through the Narrows of New York harbor to the outer bay and you cross the wakes of a thousand pleasure boats of all sizes and descriptions, from the smallest yawl to



NAPHTHA AND KEROSENE LAUNCHES.

the sloop and from the schooner to the massive steam yacht fitted out in the style of a palatial ocean passenger steamer. But to note the extent of this splendid sport one has but to look over the long list of New York yachts built by the Herreshoffs or in the Burgess yards, or to take a look at the magnificent proportions of the Wasp, the Gloriana, the Pyxis, El Chico, the Hansell, the Fancy, the Hawk, all vessels of late designing, or at the Alva, the Conqueror, the Nourmahal, steam yachts that cost all the way from \$150,000 to \$400,000, the price at which the Vanderbilt craft, the Alva, is held; or perhaps to skim along the sound on the decks of that calm-water speeder, the Norwood.

It is an expensive sport; perhaps as expensive as a stable of horses, and often as full of bitter disappointments. I had occasion recently to visit one of these ship-renting firms and the prices quoted me meant in almost every instance a neat annual income. I quote the prices and arrangements offered me verbatim:

"We will charter you a 40-foot steam yacht, no staterooms—just an open boat, you know, for \$25 a day, or, if taken by the month, at \$600. You furnish the fuel, we the captain and engineer. Or we can charter you a 75-foot pleasure yacht, with three or four staterooms, for \$1,500 a month, we supplying the crew and you 'grub' it."

"And what is the expense of fuel and grub?"

"That depends. You ought to figure on \$1,000 a month anyway for extras and incidentals."

"What can you charter the Alva for?"

"Well, I don't know that she can be chartered. But I can get you a 120-foot steam yacht, every bit as comfortable and enjoyable, for \$3,000 a month. Your expenses in this case would be \$3,000 a month extra. I can charter you a schooner yacht, complete, for \$1,200 a month, or a sloop for \$30 a day. But perhaps the wisest thing to do if you want a season's sport is to buy a steam yacht, a schooner or a sloop, and sell it for whatever it will bring at the end of the season. You can expend \$5,000 and get a splendid pleasure craft, or go as high as \$30,000, and get a neatly outfitted 75-foot steam yacht."

But after all there is splendid sport in a good launch and the cost is comparatively small. You can buy a petroleum launch 23 feet in length with a power of 4 feet 6 inches and of one-horse power, finished in ash or oak, for \$350. A launch of the same proportions for salt water use would probably cost \$550. The increased cost for salt water use is due to the expense for condensers and water tanks. The cost for launches 25, 30 and 35 feet in length, finished in ash, oak or mahogany, ranges from \$725 to \$1,500. These boats are constructed with cedar bottoms, copper riveted, overhanging stern and pretty good sea forward and aft of the motor. The rudder is of brass or iron running through the overhanging or counter and fitted with a tiller and steering lines leading around the inside of the boat, so that the steering can be done from any place. The motor is an automatic petroleum burner, generating steam.

The naphtha launches are constructed on the same general plan and are about equal in cost. With a good engineer the danger is practically infinitesimal in either the naphtha, the petroleum or the kerosene launches.

A forty-foot naphtha launch with a draught twenty-six inches, fitted out with a neat cabin, and finely upholstered, will cost all the way from \$1,000 to \$2,500.

In the line of smaller sailing craft I found the prices very reasonable. There is a combination row and sailboat, really a catboat, which can be had all the way from \$150 to \$300. The latter is nineteen feet in length and can seat nine persons. It is equipped with rudder, tiller, yoke, foot-stretcher, back-rest, anchor and rope, brass swivel rowlocks, stem and stern protectors, is nicely varnished and polished and finished in colored wood.

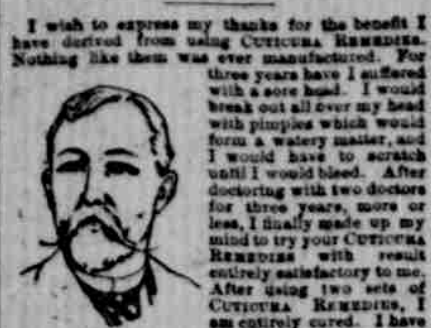
The full cat-rigged sailboat with open cockpit centerboard, sixteen feet long and holding four persons, is worth with sail \$250. From this the prices range up to \$600 for boats twenty-two feet in length and with a capacity for ten persons.

In sloop-rigged boats, with jib and mainmast, the 25-footer will cost \$300 and the 35-footer \$1,500.

One of the prettiest cabin catboats in

## SCRATCHED 3 YEARS

Suffered, Scratched, and Bleed. Doctors No Relief. Cured by Two Sets Cuticura Remedies.



I wish to express my thanks for the benefit I have derived from using CUTICURA REMEDIES. Nothing like them was ever manufactured. For three years I suffered with a watery scurf, and I would break out all over my head with pimples which would run a watery matter, and I would have to scratch until I would bleed. After doctoring with two doctors for three years, more or less, I finally made up my mind to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, with result entirely satisfactory to me. After using two sets of CUTICURA REMEDIES, I am entirely cured. I have given him the privilege of using my name as proof of their efficiency. I enclose my portrait.

A. F. GRAMM, Photographer, Mt. Hope, Wia.

My wife has been troubled with the salt rheum for four years. During this time doctors of Wisconsin, Illinois, and the most eminent doctors of Chicago, failed to give relief. I bought the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and she used only one box of CUTICURA REMEDIES, and half a bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and these have cured my wife completely.

C. M. STONE, 141 State St., Chicago, Ill.

**Cuticura Resolvent**

The New Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. Prepared by the FORTNA LEE and CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

See "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 10 illustrations, and testimonials, mailed free.

**PIM** PILES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

**HOW MY BACK ACHES!**

Back Ache, Kidney Pain, and Weakness, Rheumatism, Lameback, Strain, and Pain relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster.

New York is the Quahilda, built for Mr. E. S. Jewett, which is valued at \$1,500. Thomas T. Taber's new cabin catboat is built on the same general plan, and both are entered in some of the best regattas of the year.

To show the interest all over the country in speedy sailing yachts I am told that the Herreshoffs a week or so ago sent out a 17-foot fin keel to Auburn, a 16-foot cat yawl to Lake Minnetonka, Minn., the fourth to be sent there this season, and a 23-foot cat yawl to Connecticut park. They, of course, receive higher prices for all their work than those quoted above.

In fact, for such a boat as the Wasp \$12,000 is considered cheap. But I was shown a number of newly-designed yachts in South Brooklyn, all of which, while cheaper in price, seemed to all appearances as serviceable. One, a 25-foot boat, launched only a week or two ago, is built on the lines of the Gloriana. Her dimensions are 23 feet on the water-line and 40 feet over all. The frame is of oak, with yellow pine planking. She is finished in mahogany, and will be yawl-rigged with a small jib aft, as she is intended for cruising. I understand that she is sold for \$2,500.

Ogden Golet, who owns the schooner yacht Norseman, is cheerfully paying out \$3,000 a month now for the steam yacht Thetis. As she is a steel vessel of 511 tons and 117 feet in length, Mr. Golet will be able to entertain his friends lavishly, and with no end of comfort.

The so-called houseboat is coming into deserved popularity. About New York there is a vast area of water available for the quiet of houseboat life, as there is near almost every island city of note.

Such a boat is much less expensive than a yacht. Allowing the same length for both the former one will cost from \$300 to \$500 to construct while the 40-foot yacht cannot be built for less than \$2,000 and perhaps not for much under \$5,000. In the houseboat the cabin should be 12x15 feet, allowing for pretty windows at the side and doors opening upon the deck. Several staterooms should be arranged on either side, each 6x12 feet, room enough for an upper and lower folding berth.

At the aft end, to which a passage leads on either side of the cabin, is the kitchen. The above it all arrange for a hurricane deck thirty feet long by twelve feet wide, and you have a houseboat arranged with every detail that can add to comfort as far as the general plan is concerned. The furnishings can be as rich or as plain as your inclinations or your purse will permit. One thing that should never be forgotten in the equipment is the double set of anchors. As a rule the boat should be anchored bow and stern, so that she is securely guarded against a heavy wind. Manila rope is suggested for mooring or possibly galvanized chain cable. Have a little dory ready for emergencies. They are extremely safe even when loaded down with a cargo. Then fitted out with a sprit-sail and centerboard they will give occasion for many a pleasant sail in a good stiff breeze, and save on other occasions the trouble of rowing. The question of moving the houseboat is one not so readily solved. On the river, where the current is strong, there need be no trouble, but on quiet waters where propulsion of some kind is necessary it is, perhaps, best to be fitted out with a chain that can be adjusted to four six masts, and when the breeze is favorable you will find the boat moving along quietly, smoothly and without danger. Even with four hundred and thirty-two square feet of sail there need be no fear of capsizing in a squall, for by having the ropes in perfect control the canvas can be lowered in a second's time.

There are several ways of building the float on which the house rests. As a rule it is advisable to give it to a ship or scow builder, even though the expense be a little greater than building by the carpenter who will build the upper part of the outfit for you.

The boat, scow, house, dory and mechanical outfit need not cost you more than five hundred dollars, and possibly you can contract to have the work done for three hundred dollars.

ALBERT EDWARD TYRELL.

Sharpening Files by Acid.

A new mode of sharpening files is recommended by German papers, namely, the use of acids. A metal sheet covered with a thin layer of charcoal is fastened upon the file, protecting the edges. This combination is laid into a solution of six parts of nitric acid and three parts of sulphuric acid in a hundred parts of water. The acid acts away all the loose parts of the file, leaving the protected edges unchanged, which are then sharpened for use.

Determined to Close Out All Our

# MEN'S FINE SUITS

We Offer Choice for 5 Days of Any Cassimere Suit in Stock for

**\$15**

**\$15--FIFTEEN--\$15**

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This Means Former \$20, \$22 and \$25 Suits, the Very Finest Fabrics and Superior Make, at \$15.

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## Popular Summer Resort.

Hotel Ottawa, Ottawa Beach, Mich., located on Macatawa bay on Lake Michigan, twenty miles south of Grand Haven; and thirty miles from Grand Rapids. Boating, fishing, and finest surf bathing beach on the lake. Hotels first-class. Rates moderate. Now open. For particulars address

RICK & NASH.

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| Bay View | \$5.75 |
| Bay View | 5.75   |
| Bay View | 5.75   |
| Bay View | 5.75   |
| Bay View | 5.75   |
| Bay View | 5.75   |
| Bay View | 5.75   |

## CAMP MEETING.

Tickets on sale July 16 to 20. Good to return until August 13.

via.

THE SCENIC LINE,

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN R.R.

|          |        |
|----------|--------|
| Bay View | \$5.75 |
| Bay View | 5.75   |
| Bay View | 5.75   |
| Bay View | 5.75   |
| Bay View | 5.75   |
| Bay View | 5.75   |
| Bay View | 5.75   |

## BANK STATEMENTS.

No. 107 Bank 5011.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

Of Grand Rapids, in the State of Michigan, at the close of business,

July 16, 1892.

## RESOURCES.

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Loans and discounts               | \$ 978,270 34                          |
| Overdrafts                        | 8,728 94                               |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | 50,000 00                              |
| Stock securities                  | 5,814 25                               |
| Due from approved reserve agents  | 65,153 91                              |
| Due from other National banks     | 25,294 68                              |
| Due from State banks and bankers  | 3,715 54                               |
| Real estate and mortgages owned   | 68,862 51                              |
| Furniture and fixtures            | 2,868 32                               |
| Current expenses and taxes paid   | 42 29                                  |
| Premium on bonds for circulation  | 7,500 00                               |
| Checks and other cash items       | 1,079 05                               |
| Exchange for clearing house       | 1,016 60                               |
| Other assets                      | 3,810 00                               |
| Liabilities                       | 283 44                                 |
| Specie                            | (Gold, \$23,108 00; Silver, 14,110 75) |
| Legal tender notes                | 47,215 75                              |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. | 25,000 00                              |
| (5 per cent. of circulation)      | 2,250 00                               |
| Total                             | \$1,321,702 55                         |

## LIABILITIES.

|                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Capital stock paid in           | \$ 30,000 00   |
| Surplus fund                    | 30,000 00      |
| Undivided profits               | 2,000 15       |
| National bank notes outstanding | 45,000 00      |
| Individual deposits sub.        |                |
| Joint to check                  | \$30,862 55    |
| Deposited certificates of de.   |                |
| Post                            | 28,815 00      |
| Certified checks                | 20 00          |
| Due to National banks           | 54,505 75      |
| Due to State banks and bankers  | 150 48 41      |
| Bankers                         |                |
| Cashier's checks                | 37 72          |
| Total                           | \$1,321,702 55 |

State of Michigan—County of Kent—ss.

I, Wm. H. Anderson, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, 1892.

J. H. ANDERSON, Cashier.

C. R. BARNES, Notary Public, Kent County, Mich.

Correct, attested.

C. R. BARNES, Notary Public, Kent County, Mich.

Correct, attested.

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Correct, attested.

C. R. BARNES, Notary Public, Kent County, Mich.

Correct, attested.

C. R. BARNES, Notary Public, Kent County, Mich.

# BICYCLES

## At Your Own Price

**We Are Selling Out!**

Our stock of Bicycles and sundries, and offer them at such prices that you are sure to take one, if you will only take time to look them over.

# FOSTER STEVENS & CO.

## MONROE ST.

VALLEY CITY IRON WORKS. ERIE AND WILL S'REET.

### ADOLPH LEITELT,

MANUFACTURER OF

#### Steam Engines and Mill Machinery

NICHOLS' IMPROVED WATER CUTTER, LEWIS' IMPROVED WATER CUTTER, STEAM ENGINES, ETC. Improved Sewing Machines, Iron and Brass Castings, Building Castings, ETC.

# DR. PRICE'S

## Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.